THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

CABIN AND STEERAGE SMUGGLING-TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF EMIGRANTS—A SYSTEM OF ROBBERY BY CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS. The Collector and Surveyor have instituted a

The Collector and Surveyor as aumber of reforms in the management of the New York Custom-House, most of which have been bene acial to the importers as well as the Government, . there exist some abuses which demand the imrediate attention of the Custom-House officials. It is addiate attentions are being daily made in investigations are being daily made in all the departments under the direction of compete at officers who are authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue their inquiries in every direction where there may be the slightest suspicion of fraud or ir egularity. The discovery of one irregularity frequirently antity develops others; and the result has been the 'be' ashment of several useless de-partments and a red acti an of clerical force. Long established systems of corresption have been broken up, and in most cases the dish onest, inefficient, or incompetent efficials hav, been 'Amered. The Cording and Scaling Division, and the Touch Division, are things of the past. "we deput p collectors came to grief, one for allege's complicity in the recent drawback frauds, and the the Govern cost by having forwarded to the public store for appraisement cases of linen goods which should have contained silk goods. Under the direction of Special Agent Frank E. Howe, 111,000 hogsheads of sugar, in bond, have been resampled and reap malsed-the result of which has been that in several sees it was found that the cargoes were classified quite low, and the importers were compelled to disgorge, which they d'd with alacrify rather than be prosecuted; while, on the other hand, the sugars imported by first-class bouses were found to be honestly appraised. The position of Weigher is no longer one for political favorites when izalse pay-rolls contained the names of an army of political

These are some of the reforms in the Custom-Hous proper, but a still wider field for corruption and irregulariues, and which requires the most meessant and untiring wigilance to detect, is in the Surveyor's Department, in which are the inspectors, night officers, gaugers, and weighers, numbering about 450 employes. Surveyor Cornell has given his department his undivided attention, and has already made many reforms, particularly regarding the manner of weighing merchandise; but the evils in the Inspector's Departwent are manifold, and it would seem from revelations made in certain quarters that a number of his subordi mates are determined to make money, to say the least, in · very dishonorable manner. The ruling passion of every official in the Surveyor's Department, from the Chief Deputy to the night watchman, is to make a seizure, the principal incentive being that in the event of the goods being confiscated, he receives one-quarter of the amount, after deducting expenses for advertising, and District-Attorney, Marshal, and auctioneer's fees, and staties. The rumor that a hill is to be introduced during the present session of Congress abolishing fees to informers and the heads of Departments of Customs, has scenaroned considerable comment among like Custom-House employes, and the consequence is that they are anusually communicative regarding the modus oper

of conducting scizures. On the Surveyor's staff are several experts, whose specialty is working up cases of supposed smuggling. The slightest information often enables these officers to discover astounding frauds. In most cases they are compromised by the offenders paying the full appraised value of the goods and the duties which they evaded. Frequently they are prosecuted by the United States District-Attorney, and fined heavy sums, of which the Government secures one-half, the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer one quarter, and the officer making the seizure the remainder. Notwithstanding the constant watchfulness of the officers, however, the Government is annually defrauded of millions of dollars, and the class among which the least offenders are found are subjected to the most villainous persecutions on the part of the inspectors, who, taking advantage of the ignorance of the emigrant, consider him legitimate prey.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

treated in the most considerate manner, and unless they are suspected of attempting to smuggle they meet with brie or no detention in the examination of their luggage. On stepping on the wharf where their luggage has preceded them, they make their written declaration as to its contents. An officer is detailed to make the examination, and if there are say dutable articles an appraiser is at hand, and the dutes can be immediately paid and the passenger allowed to proceed on his way. That the officers are frequently imposed upon by unseruppious travelers is undecutedly true, and it is also true that officers' eyes are frequently bilinded by the shimmer of gold pieces. A few weeks ago a trunk which had arrived by a European steamer was being carried off the wharf, so which was the check of the Custom-House Inspector, indicating that it had been examined and passed. One of the Surveyor's special officers suspected something wrong, and stopped the trunk for refxamination. In it were found several uncut silk dresses and other dutable articles. The party who claimed the trunk acknowledged that it was brought over by one of the passengers, and that he was there to receive it. In an unguarded moment be stated that he had promised the officer who passed it too. The trunk was taken to the secure-reom at the Custom-House, and the Collector decided that the roods were combeated. A few days after an order was received from the Treasury Department at Washington releasing the goods on payment of the duties. The officer who passed the trunk was transferred to the debenture-room, where he is now on duty. Instances occur almost daily where cabin passengers attents of bijoutere, and too often little or no detention in the examination of their luggage to the decenture-reom, where no is now on duty. In-stances occur almost daily where cabin passengers at-tempt to smuggle articles of bijouterie, and too often they succeed. And as long as travelers feel certain that the penalty in the statute is a dead letter, and that they will not be fined and imprissmed, they will not scruple to take the chances of detection. EXPORTION FOR THE STEERAGE PASSENGER.

There is no place in this port where Customs Inspectors are more obtrusive and oppressive than on the deck of an emigrant steamer or ship, "smashing" the baggage of steerage passengers. The inspectors use the word smashing in its literal sense. The extortion to which this class have been subjected by an unprincipled hords

smashing in its literal sense. The extortion to which this ciass have been subjected by an unprincipled horde of sharpers is well known by the officials at Castle Garden. According to the scatistics of the Commissioner of Emigration, about 5,000 cmagnats arrive at this port every week, all of whom, in accordance with the laws of the State, have to pass through Castle Garden. More than half of them are Germans, Norweglans, and Swedes, few of whem understand the English language. Custom-House Inspectors, detailed specialty for this duty, so saind their luggage, which is anything but pleasant duty. While the examination is going on the owners stand by with wonder and amazement, perfectly ignorant of what is required of them, and frequently not knowing what portion of their luggage is dutable. There is no one by to give them information, and too often the few goods that they may chance to have with them, such as a few pairs of brogans, a roll of nomespan cloth, or some useful article of clothing, is hurried off to the Public Store.

Our reporter, hearing of the practices which, it is suleged, are carried on at Castle Garden, made inquiry of the Custom-House authorities. A newspaper man around the Custom-House authorities consider him intrusive, and the subordinates don't desire that he shall become acquainted with the imodus operandi of Custom-House authorities of the Onton-House with the information contained in any record, document, paper, letter, or account belonging to the Custom-House, All Custom-House employes are expressly forbidden to commonicate, either or ally or otherwise, any information contained in the record or flies of the Custom-House, to any person not attached to the customs or revenues, except such as may be necessary to and merchante and others in the regular daily routine of business passing through the Custom-House are always to the cus

HOW IT IS DONE-AN AFFIDAVIT.

On the arrival of the steamer or ship the luggage is

chee, in which he is an averaged that he had several articles brought over as the case of a substantial that depotent thereupon gave to raid leaves of a substantial that said — before depotest had paid the more; asked him him paid to settle the hill here as was going to so, if he wanted to settle the hill here as was to have his goods sent to the Caston-Honze: deponent was a told to call again next meriming at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, which he did, when as was told to call again next meriming at 10 o'clock, and then again to rail at 30 o'clock he the afternoon, which depotent did, when he received as receipt for five nexages marked d, if, sent to public store. In the afternoon of the sent said and the colock in the afternoon, which depotent did, when he received as receipt for five nexages marked d, if, sent to public store. In the afternoon of the sent said and the colors of the said deponent will, when agree him a card of "Hampton & Stepick." Canton-Honse brikers. No. 60 Williamst., who would store to the said and the sent said and the said of the said of the said of the sent said and the sent said and the said of the said of the sent said and the sent said and the said of the sent said and the said of the sa

THE STREET-CLEANING ASSOCIATION.

CALL FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. J. L. Brown, "Manager of the Street-Cleaning Contract," submitted to the members of the Street Cleaning Commission at their last meeting the an nual report of his Superintendent, Mr. Joseph Pickard.

Cleaning Contract," submitted to the members of the Street-Cleaning Commission at their last meeting the annual report of his Superintendent, Mr. Joseph Pickard. This report had been "reviewed and approved" by Mr. Brown, and he states, in reference to the report: "I am constrained to lay the same before your honorable body, inviting your attention to his (the Superintendent's) statement of our grievances, as therein noticed, and also to the surgessions there indicated that the same may receive your earnest and timely consideration, to the end that some further appropriation may be made to more fully and better satisfy the necessities and demands of the public.

The Superintendent in the course of his report, says: During the past year our work has been in every particular largely in excess of that of any previous one, attributable mainly opulation of the city, and second, to the large amount of excavating, and the consequent earting of sand, &c., com one part of the city to another.

In doing our work we have been, and now are, subjected to great disadvantages and largely increased expense in consequence of there being an insufficiency of regular dumping heards provided for us by the city. Our present dumping facilities are totally insdequate to our needs, and are becoming more so every year. This want is severely felt in the upper Wards, where, on this account, our work in some cases is doubled in cost.

The recent action of the Metropolitan Board of Health prolibiting our dumping necessitating our carting the stuff in some cases ever three miles to a regular dumping board. As our commer, subject to certain provisions, I addressed a communication to the Board requesting the withdrawai of their order, but it was denied. Our facilities at some of our regular boards are narrowed down so much that the work frequently suffers in consequence; other parties who claim rights equal with our own so incumber the piers as to scarcely leave a roadway for our carts to get to the board with a full lyar will probably exceed \$

for convenience, it has been allowed to accuminate, and then put out in unusually large quantities.

The neglect of citizens to keep the gutters open in Win-ter, and free from ice and snow, is made a subject for comment. The remedy suggested by the Superintendent is simply increased work, a more frequent and thorough cleaning of all the streets.

But for this remedy the citizens will have to make up their minds that more money must be paid, for the pres-

But for this remedy the citizens will have to make up their minds that more money must be paid, for the present contract price can never secure more or better work than is done by us at present. It is only by the strictest economy, the most careful management, the closest attention to every detail of expense, and the exaction of the greatest amount of work possible from every horse, cart, and man in our employ, that any margin can be secured as the result of our labors, and the difficulty of doing this increases every year.

If the amount of work that is at present done by us was performed by the City or by a Commission as some people desire to see it, it would undoubtedly cost double what is now paid. The work is at least one-third heavier than when the contract was first given out, as reliable statistics prove; yet it is well known that the administration immediately preceding it spent \$1.400,000 a year, and I think no one will dony that the work has been done far better since than it was then; and making the most far better since than it was then; and making the me

and I think no one will deny that the work has been done far better since than it was then; and making the most liberal allowances for extravagance and waste at that time, it is plainly evident that one-third additional work now for one-third the amount of money then paid, precludes the possibility of very large profits.

In the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, 1,050,000 leads of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and manure, have been carted from the city, and each of these loads are double the size of ordinary loads, leaving the matter of sweeping and cleaning the streets out of the question. The whole amount of our contract would only allow 45 cents for the carting of each load, and that is certainly none too much, the usual price paid for similar workis 50 cents per load. Yet we have to reduce the rate sufficiently to enable us to do our sweeping, cleaning, and other work, and secure whatever profits we can for our labors. If the results in this respect are not as favorable as you might desire, they are certainly, "in view of the preceding facts and figures," as good as you can expect. What, then, I consider absolutely necessary to produce and sustain a satisfactory state of cleaniness is, that all the streets below Canal, from the North to the East river, be thoroughly swept and cleaned every day except Sundays. The streets from Canal to Fourteenth-st., with all the important avenues to Thirty-ninth-st., three times a week, and the rest of the streets, from Fourteenth to Fifty ninth-st., twice a week; those above Fifty-ninth-st. once a week, when not prevented by frost, snow, or severe rain-storms.

Some provision should be made for increased compen-

rain-sterus.

Some provision should be made for increased compensation whenever the paved surface to be swept in the upper part of the island increased to any considerable extent. The expense in that direction is increasing every year, and it is evident that at some future time not very remote the paved surface may be one-half more than it is at present.

s at present.
It would greatly facilitate the execution of the work. It would greatly facilitate the execution of the work, and contribute a more satisfactory result if the placing out of ashes and garbage was restricted to certain hours in the morning, and prohibit all persons from putting anything out after that time. It is desirable also that citizens should be compelled to keep the ashes separate from the garbage and the other durt, and put each out in separate vessels. If this could be enforced much of the offensiveness connected with the removal of garbage and the filther portions of the stuff in the Summer season would be prevented.

the fithier portions of the stair in the Sammer season would be prevented.

For your (Manager Brown's) information I have a lendated as accurately as possible the cost of doing this additional work in the manner suggested, and fine that the sweeping alone would cost \$250,000, and the extract pense of carding consequent on this more frequent caning would amount to \$50,000 more, making the net cated doing this additional work (exclusive of profits) about \$250,000.

About the second second

THE GENTLEMEN'S JOURNALS.

WILKES' SPIRIT AGT. TURF, FIELD, AND FARM. Yesterday afternoon Charles J. Foster of No. 201 William-st., appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, and made complaint that The Turf, Field, and Furm, a newspaper published at No. 37 Park-row, had published an editorial, entitled "Dying of Criticism," which he believed to mean George Wilkes, editor and pro-

On the arrival of the steamer or ship the luggage is pixed on the deck, and the Custom-House officers detailed for the examination, not one of whom understands or speaks Genwan, begin to sort the luggage, on all of which they place various chalk marks. The officers use their discretion as to whether they shall examine certain chests, on which, if they do not, they make a cross, which they place various chalk marks. The officers use their discretion as to whether they shall examine certain chests, on which, if they do not, they make a cross, which they place various chalk marks. The officers use their discretion of the owner to give the officer a gold piece and it will be all right. The owner does as directed, and the officer confiscates the dutable goods and sends them to the parties are the fundable goods and sends them to the poor cinterant. There is no appraiser at hand, as in the community, not has a tendency to provoke hickent they bouse—and they are legion—around the flattery. The cert thing is the employment of a Custom-Home broker, and the cention of two or three days. In the mean time sharpers get hold of him and change his money, and by the time he reaches his Western home he is prefit, we dill pucked. The following affidavit has been furnished the parties against whom the charges are made until the investigation is concluded. County of New-Fork, a.—Willian of the parties against whom the charges are made until the investigation is concluded. County of New-Fork, a.—Willian of the case of the charge are made until the investigation is concluded as County of New-Fork, a.—Willian of the parties against whom the charges are made until the investigation is concluded as County of New-Fork and the parties against whom the charge are made until the investigation is concluded to the charge are made on the parties against whom the charge are made on the parties against whom the charge are made on the parties against whom the charge are made on the parties against whom the charge are made on the parties of the p

HOME NEWS.

NEW TORK. Hear. Ther. Ber. Wind.

Jan. 5-7

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Jan. 5-7

3 30 30.10 W.N.W.

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1 20 36.18 W.N.W.

REMARKS.—Morning—Overcast and very choudy from midnight to 8; slightly cloudy 16 to noos. Afternooming old old of the control of the control

John Jaycox of No. 1,383 Broadway yester-day fell through the batchway of No. 98 Chambers-et., from the fifth to the first floor, and was instantly killed. Last evening August Morgenstar was found hanging in his room at No. 515 East Fifteenth-st. Deceased was a German, age 32 years. No cause is assigned for the act.

P. T. Barnum delivered the second of a series t lectures before the Lee Literary Association for the enefit of the Third Universalist Church, last evening, here was a good audience, and the speaker was freuently applauded.

quently applauded.

Mrs. Ellen Connell, age 60 years, of No. 495
Tenth-ave., was knocked down and run over yesterday
by a horse and wagon belonging to the United States Tea
Company at the corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Eighthave., and was scriously injured about the head and limbs. ave., and was seriously injured about the head and limbs.

Patrolman Wm. J. Jackson of the Eighteenth Precinct died yesterday at Smithville, L. L., of consumption. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a member of the Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association. His widow will therefore receive about \$1,000.

The Defrauded Soldiers met last evening at No. 113 Bowery, and elected Mr. George Green as President. Their test case—Finley agt. Van Dyke, ex-Assistant-Treasurer, has been placed on the short calendar of the U. S. District Court, and is expected to come to trial next month.

Coroner Rollins yesterday held an inquest at No. 218 Fifth-ave., over the body of James B. Pell, a son of the well known auctioneer, who, on Tuesday night, committed saicide by cutting his throat. The evidence corroborated the statement given in The Tribune of yesterday, and a verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Scott, Albert A. D'Alberg, age 22, of No. 714 Fifth-st., was held to answer, having obtained upon false pretenses four shawls, worth 475, from Samuel Walsh of No. 249 East Tenth-st... Catharine Delaney was held for examination on charges of shoplitting preferred by isoveral storekeepers. She visited various stores in Avenue-D, and carried off small articles from each.

Mr. Frederick Bauman, a brother of George Bauman, who, on Sunday last, murdered Mrs. Annie Almejo, at No. 69 Elizabethst., and then shot himself, yesterday called at the Coroner's office, and obtaining an order for the body of the murderer and saucide, removed it from the Morgae, and had it interred in a Brooklyn cemetery. The funeral services were conducted in private.

Yesterday a fire occurred in the engine-house attached to the kerosene oil works owned by Dinsmore & Germain, at the feot of One-hundred and sixth-st. E. R., caused by a leak in the feed-pipe leading to the oil-tank. The smail building was destroyed. The main building was saved by the exertions of the firemen. Loss 2,600; not maured. Mr. Dinsmore, who was in the engine-house at the outbreak of the fire, was badly burned about the face, neck, and hands.

At the session of the Police Commissioners At the session of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, the hearing was continued in the case of Patrolman Patrick Heelan, charted with having arrested Edward Palmer, who had stabbed a man in Secondave, some time ago, and afterward permitting him to escape. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that the crowd was so great the officer could not find the assailant. Several men were pointed out to him as the right one, and in the confusion the assailant escaped. The matter was referred to the full Board.

The steamship Manhattan, Capt, Forsyth, of The steamship Manhattan, Capt. Forsyth, of Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company (Guion Line, sailed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, taking out the United States mails, formerly carried by the Gunard line. This is the first dispatch of mails in a class of vessels the Cunard people sneeringly called "cargo hoats," and the probability that they will continue to carry the mails for 1870, and possibly for years to come, has by this time convinced the ocean mail monopolists that our Post-Office authorities are men of determination. The Guion Line are hurrying to completion two splendid steamers which will no doubt be equal in speed to anything crossing the ocean. thing crossing the ocean.

thing crossing the ocean.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith Mrs. Jacob Bevins of No. 15 Irving-place charged Edward and Andrew Weed, who formerly boarded at her establishment, with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. The dispute arose, it appears, on account of the quality of food furnished. Counter charges were preferred by the Messra. Weed. Mrs. Bevins (who is the woman that caused the arrest of Kate Fisher, the famous "Mazeppa," for larceny was very violent in court. The magistrate required all the complainants and defendants to give ball to keep the peace. If the quality of food may become a cause for riof in a boarding-house, the police force should be increased at once.

Coronger Elymp vesterday called at No. 234

the police force should be increased at once.

Coroner Flynn yesterday called at No. 234
West Eighteenth-st, and took the ante-morten statement
of Frank Besser, proprietor of a saloen at that place,
who was stabbed by Wim. Fletcher on the evening of the
jst inst. The statement corroborates the accounts already given of the affair in The Tribuse. William
Fletcher and his brother, James, were intoxicated, and
having attacked some of the immates of the saloen, were
ejected by the proprietor. They burst in the door, and
William then stabbed Besger in the side. The jury rendered a verdict against William Fletcher, and declared
James Fletcher to be an accessory. The two men were
then committed to the Tombs.

At the Court of Canaral Sessions, vesterals

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Spencer asked the Court to appoint a day for the trial of the police officers charged with clubbing a German emigrant. This is the case that excited so much attention a short time ago. The counsel was assured the case should receive the attention of the Court. Edward Baison, alias Wilkinan, an old offender, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was sent to the State Prison for two years. Fanny Striker, alias Wilhiams (colored), pleaded guilty to stealing a simil quantity of ladies' wearing apparel. She was sent to the Peniams for two months. Patrick Deneby pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On account of previous good character, sentence was suspended.

The Rey, W. H. Milburn, delivered, his less

character, sentence was suspended.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn delivered his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," last evening at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union. The audience was rather small. The speaker's vivid descriptions of objects of interest in the gay capital called forth frequent appliance. The accuracy of his statements made it difficult to believe that the speaker had not the use of his eyes, and the President of the organization for whose benefit he spoke, in introducing the lecturer, said that Mr. Milburn put to shame the majority of travelers, of whom a celebrated tourist said that two-thirds of them never saw anything in their journeyings. In the course of his lecture the speaker took occasion to compliment the Workingwomen's Union on the work it is pursuing. The institution secured last year, without cost to the workingwomen, \$1,407,47 of pay which dishonest employers had withheld from them.

The New-York Liberal Club met at No. 23

The New-York Liberal Club met at No. 23 Third-ave, last evening. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: Dr. H. Vanderweyde, Dr. A. Doual, Prof. Lewis Elsberg, M. D.; A. S. Strasnosch, Prof. Henry Morton, Dr. Fehpe, Bawassa, Guatemala; Prof. Carl Vogt, Geneva; Dr. Wislicines, Zurich; Prof. Deson, Cemb Verm, Zantz; Mr. Juo, Jacoby, Berlin; Prof. Reuchauer, Munich, and Prof. Hoffman. Dr. Vanderweyde then rend a paper on the Darwinian Theory, He endeavored to reconcile the modern theory of the origin of species with the highest conception of the Divine power, and showed the great probability that the successive generations of the existing species are not produced by miraculous agency, but by the law of propagation, in the same manner that the different species have originally been produced after the law of evolution. After the reading of the paper a discussion ensued, participate 1 in by Prof. Poev of Havana and Dr. Morang. The New-York Liberal Club met at No. 23

BROOKLYN.—The Long Island College Hospital, during the month of December, treated 487 new patients.

There are 2,452 persons supported in the Kings County Institutions, distributed as follows: Nursery, 321; Lunatic Asylum, 663; Almshouse, 1,115; Hospital, 350.

tai, 350.

Mrs. Elizabeth Conlin, residing at No. 72

North Third-st., E. D., died suddenly on Monday evening, supposed from poison administered by herself. A postmorten examination revealed the fact that death had been caused by the rupture of a blood vessel of her brain. The Board of Superintendents of the Poor

have resolved to reduce the sataries of the Poon employed by them—Drs. Young, Creamer, and Little— from \$1,500 to \$1,200 per annum. The salaries of S. H. Powell and Hugh Carboy, Clerks, have also been cut down to \$2,000 from \$2,500. Maria Monad, a lunatic confined in the Kings Maria Monat, a matter confined in the Kings County Asylian at Flatbush, has by the death of a rela-tive in Queens County become herress to an estate worth about to take the necessary steps to administer on her estate so as to reimburse the county for the expense of

John Hogan, an aged man, was yesterday found dead in his room in the tenement house corner of Franklin and Dupont-sts, Greenpoint. He is supposed to have been dead several days, as the body presented a horrible appearance, and a dreadful stench pervaded the apartment. It is said that he had, with his wife, been

apartment. It is said that he had, with his wife, been living at the place in a starving condition for several months. The whereabouts of the wife are unknown. BLOOMFIELD, L. I.—The Vigilance Association

POUGHKEEPSIE .- The house of Robert Thorn, a

JERSEY CITY.—John Fullard, who was arrested a few nights ago, by Officer Lynch, for inculting a young lady on Railman even, and who was reported to have received fatal inquiries at the hands of the officer, is pronounced out of danger. HUDSON CITY.—One of a row of frame buildings on Paliande are, caught fire on Monday last, but the flames were specifity 2 thinguistics. The building at the place where the flames originated, are all the flames of an are saturated with herosene, and the fire was evidently the wors of an

incendiary.

ELIZABETH.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fre occurred in the window-shade factory of Mr. Joseph Beck, corner of Woodruff-et and Second-are, and it was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$400; insured for \$400 by the Newark City Company. The property of Mr. George Christopher suljoining was damaged to the amount of \$100. Insured in the same Company. The fire was supposed

NEWARK.—Many members of the bar of the State have prepared a paper recommending Joseph c. Bradley for the position of Associate Justice of the U. S.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of GENTS' and Boys' Corning em obtain the best the instact affords at Tharmaux, literan & Co. 8, 308, 600, and 402 honory. Prices moderate, and goods warranted as represented.

PAPERS, TWINES, THREADS, AND CORDAGE,

SQUIRE & LANDER, 97 Fulton-at., New-York, is the best place to bay reliable Warenes, fine Diamones, choice Jaw-RLAY, and Shlyrn Ware. Diamonds a specialty.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Bhip Florence, Houston, Calcutta, Sept. 19, and Sands Head, Sept. 20, mode.

Ritis Shakesneare, Lorgensen. Hamburg, 42 days, mides, and passa. Brig James Baiter, Phoian, Savannah, days, yellow piss.

Brig Helen G. King, McGruger, Satilia River, 12 days, cetton and beef. Schr. Helen G. King, McGruger, Satilia River, 12 days, inmber. Echr. A. M. Lee, Weolsey, Virginia.

SAILED.

Steamshipe—Nemesis and Manhattae for Liverpeol; Arisona for Aspinwall; Gen. Sedgwick for Ker West and Galveston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Wall; Gen. Bedgwick for Ker West and Galveston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Arrived, monitor Misstonemah from New-Tork for Portland; steamship Glances from New-Tork; ships, Herneo from Padang; Fred Warner from Liverpeol; bark Joshua Loring, Nom Singapore; brig G. C. Nichola, from Leghorn; schr. Laquille, from ht. Domingo. Domingo, CHARLENTON, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamships Champion, New-York, Maryland, Baltimore. Sailed, steamship Paimtra for Barceiona. NewFork, Va., Jan. 5.—Sailed, steamships Isacc Bell and Hatteras, New-York.

SPOKEN.

Ship Pacific, from Cardiff, Dec. 14, lat. 14.53 north, long. 23, 14.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE NEW YEAR. By Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Hocker.
WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS. By Parker Philipburs.
FOREIGN LETTERS PROM MRS. MOORE and MRS. DOGGETT.
Call for the Second Washington National
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
Convention, Jan. 19th and 20th.
Call for a New York County and City Woman Soffrage Convention,
this THURSDAY p. m., 2 o'clock, Woman's Bureau, 48 East Twentythird-st.

third-st.

THE BORN THRALL.

By Alice Cary. See to-day's REVOLUTION. 49 East Twenty-third-st SAVINGS BANK and LIFE ASSURANCE combined is the new and very important feature introduced by the ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

viz: a "capital for business or family purposes," a "provision for old age," er "a legacy for one's family." Some of the other advantages of fared by the Company are—
First 1: securing by such combination either of the three great essentials of life First: Its security; the Company have \$1,820 assets for every \$1,00

Second: It is, as it professes to be, a real Mutual Recommical Com pany, established and conducted purposely and solely for the entire bene-fit of the locured, as a close scrutiny into its expenses and investment

Third: it can amoult be charge lower rates than any other immunicoupany; thus the insured at once can the advantages justly due them.

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General regulation, anown mercity are Company is undoubted, as above above. Business men, officers of other life insurance companies, and some of the most prominent men of the country have given this Company the preference, the names of whom can be found on our lists of those insered. W. T. OKIE, Manager for New York, 10 Wall st.

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The Cog-wheels Thumb-screws, &c., are nicely galvanised. Family size, \$9 to \$12.

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Insures against accidents by machinery, accidents by railways and steamboats, accidents by edged tools, accidents by fire, accidents by water, accidents by riding or driving, accidents by hurricanes, accidents by horses, accidents by omnibuses or street cars, accidents on the street, accidents on the farm, accidents on the journey, accidents in shops and factories, accidents in stores and offices, accidents to men traveling, accidents to men who "don't travel." But the Company does not insure against self-murder; nor against rheumatism, "crick" in the back, or boils; nor against the taking of poison; nor against willful and wanton exposure to unnecessary hazard.

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Pays all valid and just claims promptly. In five years and a half of successful business, the TRAVEL-ERS has paid nearly TWELVE THOUSAND claims for death or wholly disabling injury by accident, thus disbursing among its policy holders more than ONE MIL-LION DOLLARS. These claims vary in amount from \$5 to \$10,000 each, and average ONE IN EVERY FOURTEEN of all the persons insured by the Company. These benefits have been shared by all classes of men in all parts of the United States and Canada. Included in this number were 177 cases of fatal ac-\$470,800 was paid, for only \$3,428 received in premiums.

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DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND

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Principal and interest payable in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Coupons payable April and October 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. These Bonds can be registered.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS \$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than \$18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire properly of the Company, which cost about \$40,000 per mile, The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The local business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

ous and valuable connections, East and West. cident, on which the large sum of ONE HUNDRED MILES is now in full operation, and equipped with new firstclass rolling stock. The balance, less than 20 miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire

No road has ever been built having more numer-

line during the present month. This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington, and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloom-

ington, Pekin, and Peoria. The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects . than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the an rertible clause a valuable option. To make the bends still more secure a Sinking Fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Fre-Twenties into a 41 per cent loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that my traveling accidents is only about a good interest, about which there is no question for which they can exchange their 5-20s-capitalities the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than First Mortgage Bonds on any first clast

completed railway.

The Coal Freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the Interest on the Bonds, the best Mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the Road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its Financial Standing and cient management, we recommend the Bonds at 2 choice Investment, the Security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to con-

plete the Road. About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer a portion of the balance at #

and accrued interest in currency. All marketable securities received in exchange st the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agests

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